

SEC. 4. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.

No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the requirements of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1226, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

□ 1730

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1226, as amended.

This bill will require VA to establish a secure online tool which veterans can use to request a copy of their VA claims file or C-file.

Veterans may want to see their records to ensure the VA received all the evidence they submitted. They may also use this information to decide whether to appeal VA's decision.

Currently, veterans must travel to the regional office to view their records, which is inconvenient, or they can request a copy by mail, which can take weeks or even months.

I support this bill because it would make it easier for veterans to get their VA records in a timely manner.

Furthermore, I have heard increasing concerns from veterans about bad actors attempting to con them out of their benefits. This is unacceptable.

H.R. 1226, as amended, would require VA to educate veterans about predatory actors when they log into the VA website. These warnings will prevent veterans from being taken advantage of.

I appreciate Representative AGUILAR's leadership on this issue. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in support of this bill today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1226, as amended, the Wounded Warrior Access Act introduced by my good friend, neighbor, and chair of the House Democratic Caucus, Representative PETE AGUILAR.

This bill would require VA to establish and maintain a secure internet-based portal to establish a claimant or their representative to make records requests related to VA claims and benefits.

Additionally, this bill contains a provision requiring VA to warn claimants about benefit scammers, provide a way to report potentially fraudulent activ-

ity, and provide a tool for claimants to search for accredited representation.

Currently, to make records requests related to VA claims and benefits, veterans or designated representatives must submit a Freedom of Information Act, otherwise known as a FOIA, or Privacy Act request.

Submitting this form, followed by waiting for it to upload into an individual's electronic claims file, and then awaiting action on the request can be time consuming and can negatively impact a claimant's ability to understand what records VA is evaluating and what information could better assist in a claim's positive adjudication.

Establishing and maintaining a secure, internet-based portal to enable a claimant or their representative to make records requests related to VA claims and benefits would modernize this essential process and assist in more timely, positive claim outcomes.

This bill would also add another tool in the toolbox for veterans when navigating the complexities of the claims process and will help veterans gain a little more autonomy over their claim.

It is my hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR), my good friend who serves on the House Appropriations Committee.

Mr. AGUILAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for his leadership, and I thank the chairman for his important work in this Congress and in this committee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1226, the Wounded Warrior Access Act, for the same reasons my colleagues had mentioned.

When a veteran files their claim for benefits, they are given the C-file. For a veteran to view this C-file, they must either make an appointment at their local VA office, travel there to view it in person, submit a form through the mail or fax with no confirmation that it was ever received, or submit a Freedom of Information Act request for their file.

Throughout my time in Congress—I know I am not the only Member who has heard from a number of veterans who have had trouble accessing their C-files from the VA.

Just to put this in context, Mr. Speaker, our veterans need these files to access the benefits that they have earned or appeal the VA's decisions about their claim. That is why, Mr. Speaker, this is so important.

Veterans in the Inland Empire and across this country need an easy way to access this information without jumping through bureaucratic hoops.

This bipartisan bill is a commonsense solution that cuts this red tape and will help American veterans.

I again thank Chairman BOST, Ranking Member TAKANO, and members of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee for their leadership in bringing this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1226.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I again ask all my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 1226, as amended, the Wounded Warrior Access Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I also encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1226, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

UNDERSTANDING CYBERSECURITY OF MOBILE NETWORKS ACT

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1123) to direct the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to submit to Congress a report examining the cybersecurity of mobile service networks, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1123

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Understanding Cybersecurity of Mobile Networks Act".

SEC. 2. REPORT ON CYBERSECURITY OF MOBILE SERVICE NETWORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security, shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report examining the cybersecurity of mobile service networks and the vulnerability of such networks and mobile devices to cyberattacks and surveillance conducted by adversaries.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the degree to which providers of mobile service have addressed, are addressing, or have not addressed cybersecurity vulnerabilities (including vulnerabilities the exploitation of which could lead to surveillance conducted by adversaries) identified by academic and independent researchers, multistakeholder

standards and technical organizations, industry experts, and Federal agencies, including in relevant reports of—

(A) the National Telecommunications and Information Administration;

(B) the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

(C) the Department of Homeland Security, including—

(i) the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; and

(ii) the Science and Technology Directorate.

(2) A discussion of—

(A) the degree to which customers (including consumers, companies, and government agencies) consider cybersecurity as a factor when considering the purchase of mobile service and mobile devices; and

(B) the commercial availability of tools, frameworks, best practices, and other resources for enabling such customers to evaluate cybersecurity risk and price trade-offs.

(3) A discussion of the degree to which providers of mobile service have implemented cybersecurity best practices and risk assessment frameworks.

(4) An estimate and discussion of the prevalence and efficacy of encryption and authentication algorithms and techniques used in each of the following:

(A) Mobile service.

(B) Mobile communications equipment or services.

(C) Commonly used mobile phones and other mobile devices.

(D) Commonly used mobile operating systems and communications software and applications.

(5) A discussion of the barriers for providers of mobile service to adopt more efficacious encryption and authentication algorithms and techniques with established vulnerabilities in mobile service, mobile communications equipment or services, and mobile phones and other mobile devices.

(6) An estimate and discussion of the prevalence, usage, and availability of technologies that authenticate legitimate mobile service and mobile communications equipment or services to which mobile phones and other mobile devices are connected.

(7) An estimate and discussion of the prevalence, costs, commercial availability, and usage by adversaries in the United States of cell site simulators (often known as international mobile subscriber identity catchers) and other mobile service surveillance and interception technologies.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the report required by subsection (a), the Assistant Secretary shall, to the degree practicable, consult with—

(1) the Federal Communications Commission;

(2) the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(3) the intelligence community;

(4) the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security;

(5) the Science and Technology Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security;

(6) academic and independent researchers with expertise in privacy, encryption, cybersecurity, and network threats;

(7) participants in multistakeholder standards and technical organizations (including the 3rd Generation Partnership Project and the Internet Engineering Task Force);

(8) international stakeholders, in coordination with the Department of State as appropriate;

(9) providers of mobile service, including small providers (or the representatives of

such providers) and rural providers (or the representatives of such providers);

(10) manufacturers, operators, and providers of mobile communications equipment or services and mobile phones and other mobile devices;

(11) developers of mobile operating systems and communications software and applications; and

(12) other experts that the Assistant Secretary considers appropriate.

(d) SCOPE OF REPORT.—The Assistant Secretary shall—

(1) limit the report required by subsection (a) to mobile service networks;

(2) exclude consideration of 5G protocols and networks in the report required by subsection (a);

(3) limit the assessment required by subsection (b)(1) to vulnerabilities that have been shown to be—

(A) exploited in non-laboratory settings; or

(B) feasibly and practicably exploitable in real-world conditions; and

(4) consider in the report required by subsection (a) vulnerabilities that have been effectively mitigated by manufacturers of mobile phones and other mobile devices.

(e) FORM OF REPORT.—

(1) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be produced in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(2) POTENTIALLY EXPLOITABLE UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The Assistant Secretary shall redact potentially exploitable unclassified information from the report required by subsection (a) but shall provide an unredacted form of the report to the committees described in such subsection.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADVERSARY.—The term “adversary” includes—

(A) any unauthorized hacker or other intruder into a mobile service network; and

(B) any foreign government or foreign non-government person engaged in a long-term pattern or serious instances of conduct significantly adverse to the national security of the United States or security and safety of United States persons.

(2) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term “Assistant Secretary” means the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

(3) ENTITY.—The term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization.

(4) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(5) MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE.—The term “mobile communications equipment or service” means any equipment or service that is essential to the provision of mobile service.

(6) MOBILE SERVICE.—The term “mobile service” means, to the extent provided to United States customers, either or both of the following services:

(A) Commercial mobile service (as defined in section 332(d) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 332(d))).

(B) Commercial mobile data service (as defined in section 6001 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1401)).

(7) PERSON.—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(8) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) an individual who is a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within

the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person in the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material in the RECORD on the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 1123, the Understanding Cybersecurity of Mobile Networks Act.

In recent years, we have seen a rise in large-scale cybersecurity attacks that put Americans at risk. While mobile service providers take numerous steps to address vulnerabilities in their networks, threats to our mobile networks continue to exist.

To sufficiently address threats across networks, Congress needs a sophisticated and comprehensive assessment of what vulnerabilities persist, what issues have been resolved, and where mobile cybersecurity policymaking should be focused.

The Understanding Cybersecurity of Mobile Networks Act requires the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, NTIA, to submit to Congress a comprehensive report examining the cybersecurity of existing wireless networks and vulnerabilities to cyberattacks and surveillance by adversaries.

This bipartisan bill will ensure that communication networks are safe and protect the privacy and security of the American people.

I thank the gentlewoman from California's 16th District (Ms. ESHOO) and the gentlewoman from Florida's Third District (Mrs. CAMMACK) for leading this bipartisan legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening in strong support of H.R. 1123, the Understanding Cybersecurity of Mobile Networks Act. It is bipartisan legislation, and I am proud to have authored it.

Every single day Americans make calls, they send texts, and they access data on 2G, 3G, and 4G networks.

Yet, we lack a comprehensive assessment of what vulnerabilities exist on these networks, what issues have been resolved, and where mobile cybersecurity policymaking should be focused.

That is what this legislation addresses. It requires the NTIA, as the chairman said, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security, to

conduct a comprehensive study on the cybersecurity vulnerabilities of these networks and report those findings to Congress.

Americans need to trust the networks that they use and know that Congress is working to ensure that these networks are safe. This bill will help us accomplish that.

I thank Congresswoman KAT CAMMACK for her partnership, and I urge all of my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 1123.

Mr. Speaker, I don't believe I have anyone on this side that wishes to speak, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1123, the Understanding Cybersecurity of Mobile Networks Act.

H.R. 1123 would require the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, in partnership with relevant agencies and other stakeholders, to study the current state of U.S. mobile communications networks and to report to Congress on its findings.

This report is developed by compiling government and nongovernmental research and would assess the cybersecurity of these networks and vulnerabilities in the networks or mobile devices for cyberattacks and surveillance conducted by our adversaries.

Americans rely on their phones and mobile networks more than ever to communicate with family and friends and to conduct business all across the country.

At the same time, cybersecurity threats to these essential U.S. communications networks have never been higher.

Accordingly, Congress must be informed of these threats and any successful tools or methods used to counter or mitigate existing cyber threats. This bill would do just that by simply providing Congress an overview of the status of mobile network cybersecurity, which would include the degree to which cyber vulnerabilities have been addressed, are being addressed, or will be addressed.

The report required by this bill takes an important first step in tackling network security by informing Congress, stakeholders, and most important, the American people of the security or lack thereof of these vital mobile networks.

I am so proud to lead this bill along with my colleague, Ms. ESHOO, and I thank my good friend, our chairman of the subcommittee, for his leadership on this important issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to vote in support of this bill.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, cyberattacks are increasing in this country, not decreasing. Again, that is why this bipartisan bill will ensure that communications networks are

safe and that they will protect the privacy and security of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this very important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1123, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FRY) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 1226; and

H.R. 1123.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

WOUNDED WARRIOR ACCESS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1226) to amend title 38, United States Code, to allow for the electronic request of certain records, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 422, nays 0, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 132]

YEAS—422

Adams	Dean (PA)	Jackson (TX)
Aderholt	DeGette	Jackson Lee
Aguilar	DeLauro	Jacobs
Alford	DelBene	James
Allen	Deluzio	Jayapal
Allred	DeSaulnier	Jeffries
Amodei	DesJarlais	Johnson (GA)
Armstrong	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (LA)
Arrington	Dingell	Johnson (OH)
Auchincloss	Doggett	Johnson (SD)
Babin	Donalds	Jordan
Bacon	Duarte	Joyce (OH)
Baird	Duncan	Joyce (PA)
Balderson	Dunn (FL)	Kamlager-Dove
Balint	Edwards	Kaptur
Banks	Ellzey	Kean (NJ)
Barr	Emmer	Keating
Barragan	Escobar	Kelly (IL)
Bean (FL)	Eshoo	Kelly (MS)
Beatty	Espallat	Kelly (PA)
Bentz	Estes	Khanna
Bera	Evans	Kigans (VA)
Bergman	Ezell	Kildee
Beyer	Fallon	Killey
Bice	Feenstra	Kilmer
Biggs	Ferguson	Kim (CA)
Bilirakis	Finstad	Kim (NJ)
Bishop (GA)	Fischbach	Krishnamoorthi
Bishop (NC)	Fitzgerald	Kuster
Blumenauer	Fitzpatrick	Kustoff
Blunt Rochester	Fleischmann	LaHood
Boebert	Fletcher	LaLota
Bonamici	Flood	LaMalfa
Bost	Foster	Lamborn
Bowman	Foushee	Landsman
Boyle (PA)	Fox	Langworthy
Brecheen	Frankel, Lois	Larsen (WA)
Brown	Franklin, C.	Larson (CT)
Brownley	Scott	Latta
Buck	Frost	LaTurner
Bucshon	Fry	Lawler
Budzinski	Fulcher	Lee (CA)
Burchett	Gaetz	Lee (FL)
Burgess	Gallagher	Lee (NV)
Burlison	Gallego	Lee (PA)
Bush	Garamendi	Leger Fernandez
Calvert	Garbarino	Lesko
Cammack	Garcia (IL)	Letlow
Caraveo	Garcia (TX)	Levin
Carbajal	Garcia, Mike	Lofgren
Cárdenas	Garcia, Robert	Loudermilk
Carey	Jimenez	Lucas
Carl	Golden (ME)	Luetkemeyer
Carson	Goldman (NY)	Luna
Carter (GA)	Gomez	Luttrell
Carter (LA)	Gonzales, Tony	Mace
Carter (TX)	Gonzalez,	Magaziner
Cartwright	Vicente	Malliotakis
Casar	Good (VA)	Mann
Case	Gooden (TX)	Manning
Casten	Gosar	Massie
Castor (FL)	Gottheimer	Mast
Chavez-DeRemer	Granger	Matsui
Cherfilus-	Graves (LA)	McBath
McCormick	Graves (MO)	McCarthy
Chu	Green (TN)	McCaull
Ciциlline	Green, Al (TX)	McClain
Ciscomani	Greene (GA)	McClintock
Clark (MA)	Griffith	McCollum
Clarke (NY)	Grothman	McCormick
Cline	Guest	McGarvey
Cloud	Guthrie	McGovern
Clyburn	Hagaman	McHenry
Clyde	Harder (CA)	Meeks
Cohen	Harris	Menendez
Cole	Harshbarger	Meng
Collins	Hayes	Meuser
Comer	Hern	Mfume
Connolly	Higgins (LA)	Miller (IL)
Correa	Higgins (NY)	Miller (OH)
Costa	Hill	Miller (WV)
Courtney	Himes	Miller-Meeks
Craig	Hinson	Mills
Crane	Horsford	Molinaro
Crawford	Houchin	Moolenaar
Crenshaw	Houlahan	Mooney
Crockett	Hoyer	Moore (AL)
Crow	Hoyle (OR)	Moore (UT)
Cuellar	Hudson	Moran
Curtis	Huffman	Morelle
D'Esposito	Huizenga	Moskowitz
Davids (KS)	Hunt	Moulton
Davidson	Issa	Mrvan
Davis (IL)	Ivey	Mullin
Davis (NC)	Jackson (IL)	Murphy
De La Cruz	Jackson (NC)	Nadler